THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. II. No. 65. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 25TH OCTOBER, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Brig *DRUID*, Captain McKirdy. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. British Barque *ALVERTON*, Capt. BUCKLAND, of 409 Tons burthen or thereabouts. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Shanghae, October 8th, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SIMON BACH, cease from this day, the business being continued by the remaining partner, under the firm as heretofore, of
BACH & ARONE.
Shanghai, 30th September, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.
GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.
Shanghae, 9th August, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HAMMOND WINCH, has been admitted a partner in our Firm; his interest commenced 1st January last.

The firm now consists of CHARLES SHAW, JOSEPH BLAND, and JOHN HAMMOND WINCH.
SHAW, BLAND & Co.
Shanghae, 26th July, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE, is authorized to sign our Firm, by Procuration.
BULL, NYE & Co.
Shanghae, July 1st, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.
Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE CREAMING CHAMPAGNE, from the Firm of MUMM & Co., Rheims; just landed ex *John Bunyan.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.
Shanghae, October 15th, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

JUST received, ex *John Bunyan* and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.
ALSO,
A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 20th September, 1851.

Ex JAMES SCOTT, & EQUATOR.
ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ½ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Copper-ing Nails, from ½ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plank and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine, Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASURE BOAT on the European model 45 feet long by 12 feet beam, with masts, sails, anchors, chains, and iron ballast complete. Apply to
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 17th July, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *Equator*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of
J. M. SMITH & Co.
Shanghae, 12th September, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to
J. M. SMITH.
Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.
Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

AT REDUCED PRICES, to close consignment,

DUFF GORDON'S, best PALE SHERRY, Drs. 5.25 per dozen. OLD PORT WINE, superior quality Drs. 6 per dozen. CANDLES, 34 cents per lb. FLANNEL, 42 cents per yard.

ALSO,

Steel fancy PENDERS or FIRE IRONS. East India SPIRITS OF WINE.
BACH & ARONE.
Shanghai, 3rd October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s, superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.
WATSON & Co.
Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHYTE & Co., of London. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of
D. REMI.
Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (Mousseux)
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*
D. REMI.
Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEREAS, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, late a STORE-KEEPER at Shanghai, has made an Assignment of all his Personal Property in that place in trust for the benefit of his creditors;

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Claims upon the Estate must be proved at Shanghai on or before the *15th day of April*, 1852, prior to the closing of the accounts of the said Estate.

For the Assignees,
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghai, 15th September, 1851.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

Hour Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosieh*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.
KIN TEE-YUEN.
Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.
Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.
Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Good DINING TABLE, with extra leaves. Any party wishing to dispose of one may hear of a buyer by applying at this Office.
North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 25th September, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.
Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale at Shanghae by
H. FOGG & Co.

SHANGHAE RACES.

TUESDAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1851.

1st Race.—NORTH-CHINA ST. LEGER, value—dollars, for all CHINA PONIES.—Twice round.—Entrance 2 dollars.—Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr. Whitehead's	d.	c.	p.	*Tuautae,*	
Mr. Bamble's	m.	c.	p.	*Old Boy,*	Pink.
Captain Danver's	b.	c.	p.	*Major,*	Green.
Mr. H. Beverley's	d.	c.	p.	*Bullock,*	Do
Mr. M.'s	d.	c.	p.	*Silou,*	Tartan.
Mr. Paddy's	s.	c.	p.	*Mc-bocklish,*	
Mr. Grimaldi's	b.	c.	p.	*Pantaloon,*	Black and White.

2d Race.—A MAIDEN RACE, for PONIES that have never run.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance 2 dollars.—Once from the Willows.

Mr. Trotty Veck's	g.	c.	p.	*Chimes,*	Red and White.
Captain Danver's				*Bashful,*	Green.
Mr. M.'s	b.	c.	p.	*Flying Dutchman,*	Tartan.
Mr. Ferguson's	b.	c.	p.	*Rattler,*	Blue, White Cap.
Mr. Jolly Green's	g.	c.	p.	*Grasy,*	Green.
Captain Von Tromp's	d.	c.	p.	*Bounce,*	Pink.
Colonel Anson's				*Flying Childers,*	

3d Race.—THE WOOSUNG STAKES, for CHINA PONIES.—Once round and a distance.—Heats.—Entrance 1 dollar,—Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr. Bamble's	m.	c.	p.	*Old Boy,*	Pink.
Mr. H. Beverley's	d.	c.	p.	*Bullock,*	Green.
Mr. M.'s	d.	c.	p.	*Silou,*	Tartan.
Mr. Grimaldi's	b.	c.	p.	*Pantaloon,*	

4th Race.—A SCRATCH RACE, for all PONIES.—Catch weights.—Jockeys to be changed by the Committee.—Last Pony to win and first rider to get 5 dollars.—Entrance 2 dollars.—Twice and a distance.—Riders thrown or Ponies running out of the course disqualified.

Mr. Grimaldi's	b.	c.	p.	*Don Juan,*		
Mr. Bamble's	m.	c.	p.	*Old Boy,*		Pink.
Dr. Sangrado's	g.	t.	p.	*The Tartar,*		Red.
Captain Danver's				*Bashful,*		Green.
Colonel Anson's				*Flying Childers,*		Black and White.
Mr. Sim Templeman's	d.	c.	p.	*Pocket Hercules,*		Green.

5th Race.—THE LADIES PURSE, for all PONIES.—Once round from the Willows.—Entrance 1 dollar.—Ponies to be handicapped.

Duke of Athol's				*Glentilt,* weights at	10	Green.
Captain Danver's	b.	c.	p.	*Major,* "	11	Green and White.
Colonel Anson's	g.	c.	p.	*Roufecrambler,* "	10.7	
Mr. M.'s	b.	c.	p.	*Flying Dutchman,* "	10	Tartan.
Mr. Cheerup's	d.	m.	p.	*Jerry,* "	13	Pink.
Mr. Ferguson's	b.	c.	p.	*Rattler,* "	10	Blue, White Cap.
Mr. Grimaldi's	b.	c.	p.	*Don Juan,* "	10.7	

6th Race.—THE HIPPODROME STAKE, for all PONIES.—Entrance 1 dollar.—The winner to receive the last Pony.—The last Pony to receive the Entrance fee.—Once round from the Willows.—Catch weights.

Mr. Jolly Green's	g.	c.	p.	*Carry-me-aisy,*	Green.
Mr. Cheerup's	g.	c.	p.	*Bolter,*	Pink.
Mr. M.'s	c.	c.	p.	*Cockeye,*	Tartan.

RULES.

Races to commence at half-past 1 P.M.—First saddling bell to be rung at a-quarter past 1.

A-quarter of an hour allowed between each race, on the second saddling bell being rung, all horses going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.

All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.

All objections to horses or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.

Any alterations in names of horses that have run before, must be entered as (so-and-so), late (so-and-so).

Scale.—Twelve hands to carry 8.7 and 7-lbs. extra for every extra inch.

Manila Ponies to carry 7-lbs. extra.

Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony.

No allowance for Mares or Geldings.

Three horses to start in each race, or the public money will not be given.

Riders to appear in racing costume.

No Dogs allowed on the course.

All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken.

The Committee will act as Stewards with the power to add one or more to their number when they may consider it necessary.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
Shanghae, 24th October, 1851.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 23RD OCTOBER, 1851.

DURING the past week the weather has on the whole been pleasant and bracing. The average temperature has exceeded however that of the corresponding week in 1850 by 6° 1'. The numbers being 61° 9' in 1850 and 68° 0' during the past week. The gathering of cotton, threshing of paddy and pulses proceed rapidly. We are now fully convinced that we did not unnecessarily decry the condition of these crops when speaking of them at an earlier date.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

October.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
17	F.	30.27	30.52	30.14	72.5	68.	N.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
18	S.	30.40	30.36	30.26	63.5	65.5	N.N.W.	N.W.	0.00	0.12
19	S.	30.33	30.31	30.23	62.	63.	S.S.E.	W. to N.W.	0.00	0.62
20	M.	30.21	30.45	30.12	64.	60.	N.N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.32
21	Tu.	30.15	30.59	30.04	68.5	57.5	NNW. to NNE.	N. to N.W.	0.00	0.49
22	W.	30.27	30.52	30.14	72.	61.	N.N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
23	Th.	30.37	30.42	30.16	73.	63.5	S.S.E.	N.E. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
								Total	0.00	1.30

Shanghae, 24th October, 1851.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5.30 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books,can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 24.	Port Philip,	June —
Calcutta,	Aug. 18.	Sydney,	June —
Bombay,	Aug. 18.	Amoy,	Sept. 12.
Madras,	Aug. 14.	Hongkong,	Sept. 30.
Singapore,	Sept. 3.	Ningpo,	Oct. 18.
Penang,	Aug. 31.	New York,	July 8.
Batavia,	July 21.	San Francisco,	Aug. 25.
Manila,	Sept. 5.	Sdwich. Islands,	Aug. —

For some time past there has been great excitement near the Parade Grounds of Shanghai, marching and countermarching, and an extravagant expenditure of gunpowder.

There was a review on the military exercising-ground near the North Gate, on Sunday last, and the appointments and general appearance of the soldiers seemed better than usual. A large number of the Natives were present as spectators, besides several Government officials, with their usual ruffian like retinue, who took an active part in the business of the day. Some of the Executioners, with their Albert Hats on, had an instrument of punishment which is not often seen in Shanghai, it was almost exactly like a small oar, but considerably less than the instrument used by the Coreans, as described, by the Narrator of the Journey to that place, in some late numbers of this paper: the blade was tipped with iron, so that blows given by it would be very severe; there were no stains of blood visible upon it, so we may hope that this weapon has not yet been put into practical use here. Gutzlaff mentions, in his "China opened" that the Coreans use this instrument frequently and severely; from his merely taking notice of it at Corea, though he had seen so much of China, we may suppose that it is seldom used in the latter country.

At one side of the shooting alley, previous to the chief Mandarin's arrival, there was laid out what appeared to be a table, with numerous small packets of flour nicely arranged on it; leading the uninitiated to fancy that the little parcels were *provend* for the troops, and that the review was therefore likely to last for some time. A good supply of rations being a *sine qud non* to give a Chinaman a "strong heart," his courage, like his mind, being in very close relationship with his stomach. However, on the Mandarin's arrival, table, packets and all were lifted up, and the top of the table placed perpendicularly in the centre of the shooting lane, all the little paper parcels of flour (or lime) being pasted on to it, stuck fast on the one side of the table, while on the other side, there was a target painted black in the ground work, having a white oblong in the centre and a red ball with a half moon under it, painted on the white. When the target was struck, a small white cloud of dust came out, so that the mandarins at a distance could easily discern whenever a good shot was made. If they only had the sense to put different colored packets at the back, so that when the ball penetrated, colored dust would be shown, a still better criterion might be established.

When the chief mandarin arrived on the ground a salute was fired and his retinue or as the highlanders call it, his *tail*, filed off on either side of the shooting lane, he marching up in the centre, headed by his body guard, about a score of fine looking young fellows, uniform both in height and dress, bearing long substantial looking spears, very formidable weapons. They wore dark blue dresses with a drab jacket trimmed with black, the boots were black silk, and in dress, carriage, and respectable appearance these men were really creditable to their chief.

Near the shed where the mandarins sat, a fine tent was placed, and close to the shed a large supply of cash was at hand to be used probably as rewards or pay for the soldiers.

The review commenced by five men stepping forth with matchlocks in hand, and in a most business like, determined manner formed across the trenched line that led to the target, behind them were some mats and a small stand for each, the stands were used to place the sticks of honor upon, each soldier receiving a stick when he made a good shot.

Bombastes and his army were completely eclipsed by the Chinese troops, size seemed to be no object; and the chief of each five men who ushered them forth for public gaze, appeared to be chosen for any thing but "his officer like appearance," as Mr. Plainway says. Would that we had the pencil of a Leech or Doyle to portray the countenances of each of these men of war as they looked along the muzzles of their matchlocks, the mixture of fear that their eyes would be hurt by the recoil, and desire to hit the target, was most ridiculous, the keen sight of some merged quite into a squint; seeing one following another in the same style brings strongly before us Fuzbos and his fate, when he says:—

"Lo! I met—
"A man whose squint terrific struck my view
"Another came, and lo! he squinted too,
"And, ere I'd reached the corner of the street
"Some ten short paces, 'twas my lot to meet
"A third, who squinted more, a fourth, and he
"Squinted more vilely than the other three!"

One poor wretch had a piece that "kicked" confoundedly, it cut his cheek up in two places, and he seemed to take every opportunity to get that side that was hurt turned towards the mandarins, to show probably that he had bled for his country. The dresses were good, and in some cases curious, some of the troops wore a sort of bandit gaiters laced up to the knee, but the thing most to be surprised at, was the cool way they carried the priming powder, it was in small horns hung round the neck by a string, but the horns had *no corks* to them, so that a spark getting in would make the soldiers' ammunition more dangerous to themselves than to their opponents, indeed, even taking the powder horn out of the question, the danger still exists; the priming hole is so large, a great part of the powder flies out when the match is applied, several found this happening oftener than they wished, and a considerable time was lost in the rubbing of faces, when one soldier stood too close to another.

The exercise was carried on, standing, kneeling, and lying down, in the latter case they used a sort of forked rest, which was attached to the end of the matchlock. The firing, even with the rest, was wretched in the extreme, for though the target was about 10 feet square and only about 60 to 80 yards off, many balls did not strike it at all, and after fully 200 shots had been fired there were only two perforations of the red ball, and it was fully eighteen inches in diameter.

We wish that we had earlier notice of these reviews, and correct time and place clearly given so that we might be able to advise our readers of the same and let them also enjoy the sight, which to say the least, is very amusing. We hope some day to be favored with the particulars of some reviews of troops of all arms of the service, or at least have due notice when such an event is likely to take place.

The disease mentioned the week before last, as prevailing in the country near the city, has, we learn from gentlemen who have again visited that district, somewhat abated; although fatal cases continue to occur. From all accounts it very much resembles the Cholera.

It may also be mentioned in connection with this subject, that letters from Dr. Macgowan of the 13th instant, state that the "Epidemic Cholera of India is prevailing at *Ningpo*, after an intermission of thirty years." This therefore the may be the very same disease from which the natives in this region have recently suffered so much.

Rev. Mr. Martin, one of the American Missionaries at Ningpo, and one of his children were both attacked recently with Cholera which proved fatal to the child in a few hours!

We have been glad to see that a building has for some time past been in course of erection for an Ice-house. We understand it is the result of a private subscription amongst a few Merchants, who have determined to avoid the annoyance of being dependent on the caprice of the owners of the Chinese depositaries for that useful article; and who after having secured a sufficiency of it for their own use, intend to offer the residue of it to the public, at a fair price. We know nothing of the quantity it will hold, but hope it will, at any rate, have the effect of preventing the high price it was retailed at last summer, in any future season; for independent of its great use as an addition to our home comforts: we believe there were medical cases during the hot season of the present year, in which it would have been used could it have been obtained.

We have received several letters this week on the subject of Custom-house difficulties:—some of the letters will be found in another part of our paper. While we consider the career of public men at all times a fair subject for discussion, we beg to remind our readers that it is our object to avoid all allusions that may be considered invidious or personal. The document referred to by *A Britisher*, being issued by the Haekwan, cannot legally be dishonoured unless it be proved a forgery, therefore the sooner this authority is brought to book by a proper application through H. B. M.'s Consul the better. We purpose on a future occasion to resume the discussion of the above topics as being replete with importance to this community.

We have received another letter from *Observer*, which we decline publishing as it brings no tangible charge, and is only calculated to cause needless irritation in the mind of the party attacked. Next week, we think we shall be able to prove that the appointment of Harbour Master is legally made, and reserve further observation till then.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—You have lately called attention to the meddlesome and vexatious interference of the Custom-house authorities, and your last issue, details a case apparently of extreme hardship and injustice, representing that an American Citizen, obtained from the Taoutae, an ample apology, while under circumstances more aggravated a British Subject, was refused redress by H. M.'s Consul.

There is no wish, I think on the part of any of the Community factiously to oppose the "powers that be." But as the Citizens of the United States, have enjoyed privileges and facilities in conducting their business, which in consequence were claimed, and *then* granted to British Subjects, it may not be amiss to state, (as you have not done so,) the rumours current regarding the incident just mentioned in order that if correct, we may claim from H. M.'s Consul, according to instructions recently received for H. B. M.'s Government, that the "Trade of British Subjects "for the future be carried on in the same "manner and under similar circumstances "as the Trade of Citizens of the United "States."

The American vessel in question is understood to have been discharging Lead into Lighters, having more the appearance of country, than of ordinary cargo boats. The suspicions of the Custom-house officers being aroused by this circumstance, questions were asked, which ended in a violent altercation, and the boatmen, either "refusing or being unable from ignorance "to give the requisite information," the Custom-house officers, suspecting some irregularity, removed (in accordance with Regulation 9) the boat to the Custom-house Jetty, for more minute examination. The chief difficulty now arose how to ascertain the Truth. In England this Young Lady is supposed to reside at the bottom of a well. But in this locality of the Chinese dominions she is almost obliterated by the muddy nature of the water.

Considerable difference of opinion is supposed to have existed as to the legality of the seizure, the *illegality* however being satisfactorily proved by the complainants H.E. the Taoutai amiably Kowtowed. Now mark the contrast!! Here the evidence of the plaintiff is understood to have established the fact, while in the case in which the interests of a British Subject were at stake, neither the complaining parties, nor the boatman who was struck were called upon for evidence, to substantiate the only point worth proving, viz., vexatious interference.

The individual loss is trifling, but encouraged by the contrast of the two decisions, will not the Custom-house officers increase this "vexatious interference" towards British Subjects, while on the principle that a burnt child dreads the fire "the Sinquan functionaries will have a most profound respect for the property of Citizens of the United States.

The origin of both these disputes doubtless, can be traced, to the injudicious application of Clause 9 of the recent Custom-house Regulations. A power is there given to a class of people, (who at Home would not rank much above common Labourers) which requires in its execution, the greatest forbearance and the nicest discrimination, and any one could have foreseen that *such* authority deputed to *such* subalterns must result in injustice to complaining parties unless amply protected by their own Consul.—I remain, your obedient servant,

Pro & Con.

Shanghai, 23d Oct., 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—With regard to the slight allusion in last week's paper to the case of an American Citizen. I wish to remind you that your columns have never yet enlightened distant readers on that important matter. Your silence has caused some of your friends to look with suspicion on the *North-China Herald*, as being a partizan of those in power—or worse, still—bound down by fear or interest, to suppress any matter not palatable to the ears of the English officials. Five lines would have sufficed to have given a plain statement of the facts—that, on sheer suspicion of smuggling, unsupported by one tittle of proof,—the Custom-house police attacked some boats lashed alongside an American ship—engaged in lighting a parcel of Lead—cut them adrift in a strong tideway, and eventually carried them to the Custom-house, where they took possession of both boats and cargo, imprisoning some of the men.

The American Consul, not having the same regard for tide waiters as the English official—did not wait to bandy compliments with such a semi-piratical set of fellows,—but at once threw the property on the hands of the Customs—demanded the instant liberation of the boatmen, and a most ample apology—failing which, he was prepared to send a remonstrance to the Viceroy of Nankin. The firmness of the demand with the full knowledge possessed by Samqua of this Gentleman's vigorous and determined character—soon procured all demanded—the men were at once produced without having been either tortured, or injured—a few hours' delay, and a less determined demand would most probably have resulted in their being unmercifully punished, as was the case with the boat's crew you alluded to in your last week's leader.

How is it—notwithstanding the unanimous opinion that the English Consul has shrunk from his duty in not demanding reparation for the insult to the flag, and the injury to the boatmen no public steps are taken in the matter? Are we to sit down supinely, and see the chains being forged which are hereafter to bind our persons—and to fetter (perhaps destroy) this trade—and not make one effort, either to arouse the Consul to a sense of his duty—or to take some active measure ourselves? Is not this single case strong enough to form the subject of a public remonstrance or are we to wait until we have a complaint, based on the merits of another Hwang-chu-kee. Rely upon it, if cases of this kind pass without reparation we shall not have to wait long for a tragedy—even if one has not already been perpetrated upon the disabled boatman whose sudden disappearance (at the moment his evidence might have been required) looks most mysterious.

Another English Subscriber.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I am glad to see that you have taken up the question of the insult, annoyance and vexation any other than Consuls now receive at the hands of the Custom-house officers here. Without going into the rights of the case as detailed in your last number, which case from my own experience I am convinced may be taken as an average instance of Custom-house insult, and Consular redress:—let me ask, why, in the New Custom-house Regulations—which, by-the-bye, have a strong flavor of Mr. Consul Alcock about them—was not the clause in the "General Regulations under "which the British trade is to be con-"ducted at the five ports"—acted upon, where it is agreed—"the Superintendent "of Customs will depute one or two "trusty Custom-house officers whose duty "it will be to watch against frauds on the "revenue—these will either live in a boat "of their own, or stay on board the En-"glish ship as may best suit their con-"venience."

Could a better regulation possibly be made for a Custom-house to prevent smuggling, if it wished?—to prevent it too without annoyance, inconvenience, and sometimes risk of heavy loss to the merchant? The "ablest of all our Consuls" thinks there could be a much better one; and so, after several years' close attention to this trade in all its details he decrees, or sanctions the decrees of the Taoutae, that among the checks there shall be one, the weight of each package shall be handed in at the Custom-house. If such an absurd regulation is not to be carried out, why make it? and Samqua is too old a merchant, and too conversant with the trade, not to be quite aware that only some twenty chests out of a chop are ever weighed.

It is said a ship of 2000 tons is coming here from America—she will probably carry to America 30,000 packages—what a nice little account the Consignees will have to render to the Customs!

No, Mr. Editor, the Taoutae's way of stopping smuggling was clearly the second clause already alluded to in the General Regulations, but then that would have given no trouble to merchants,—no opportunity of their being insulted,—no necessity for this wonderful scrutiny of cargo boats,—and no chance for Mr. Consul Alcock to produce a grandiloquent Notification like that of 19th August, 1851.—Your obedient servant,

Another Sufferer.

Shanghae, 22d Oct., 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—As you are now

"..... "About an act,
"That has a relish of salvation in it."

I mean the exposure of the trouble given for some time past at the Custom-house, perhaps you can advise me how to proceed in the following case:—

I have at this moment the Haekwan's receipt for a certain amount in taels:—the chop has not any particulars as to ship or cargo, specified upon it—it is in fact a mere receipt for an amount received on account of duties. The Haekwan office refuse to accept it as payment for anything, and decline too, to refund the money for which this is a receipt:—Consequently my receipt is mere waste paper.

As they must have a great deal of work at present at the British Consulate—do you think the U. S. Consul would try *his* hand at it.—Yours truly,

A Britisher.

Shanghae, 24th Oct., 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—With reference to the leader in your last week's issue, detailing the case of the British Firm, the Custom-house, and the Consul; would it not be as well to ascertain the opinion of your old Correspondent, *Jefferson Brick*; whether it is better to have justice, even if you pay for it; or for your Consul to "do" "dignity" and his countrymen to lose *dollars* thereby.—Your obedient servant,

Sam Slick.

October 21st, 1851.

We shall be happy to receive our former correspondent's opinion, on the dilemma in which we are placed.—Ed. *N.-C. H.*

SHANGHAE TONES.

In a late brief article on the orthography of sounds in the Shanghae dialect, the subject of tones was introduced in order to make clear certain anomalies in the initial consonants. It seems necessary to add a short description of the tones to give completeness to the view there presented, and this we now proceed to do.

It has often been remarked that the Chinese tones exist in the common speech of other countries, with this important difference, that they are used for another purpose and are transferable from word to word. It has also been suggested with great probability that the Greek accents the acute, grave, and circumflex, were tones in the Chinese sense of the word. The distinction of long and short syllables in Greek and Latin poetry which is independent of the accents, also bears a direct analogy to the even and uneven tones of Chinese poetry. Accordingly Chinese boys who learn Latin in the Roman Catholic Seminaries instinctively make use of the tones of their particular patois as helps to memory both for the quantity of vowels, and so far as they will serve, for the distinguishing consonants too. Thus in this dialect where they are accustomed to the use of broad and thin letters as the tones happen to be depressed or elevated, they keep their higher tones for the Latin letters *k, f, t, &c.*, and the lower for the corresponding consonants *g, v, d, &c.*

The precision of pronunciation that belonged to the classical languages has been replaced by less delicate distinctions in the modern forms of European speech. But these tones as we may call them, though they have ceased to be inherent in words, are still in daily use as aids in the expression of the feelings, to mark emphasis and to relieve the vocal organs by interchange. Perhaps there is scarcely any peculiarity of Chinese pronunciation which we do not sometimes find occasion for in the familiar use of our mother tongue.

If any English word, a monosyllable, is spoken with moderate emphasis in a conversational tone, it will descend. It may begin in a high or low key, thus constituting two tones. If high it is the Shanghae first tone; which begins high and ends low—as 心天多 *sing t'ien tu*, (heart,) (heaven,) (many.)

If any common English monosyllable is *sung* and set low, it will represent the lower first tone—as 亭田圖 *sing die du* (seek,) (field) (map.) This tone coincides with the first tone of Nanking mandarin, which is a low musical sound without deflection, and may have been what the Chinese called *even* when they first gave names to the tones.

The upper first tone when in combination should be pronounced with its proper clear downward sound as 相信應該

siáng sing, yung ké, (believe,) (ought,) where, siáng and yung are both in the first tone. When standing second of two words no effort is needed to imitate it, our natural way of pronouncing a word in that position, being accurately represented by this tone.

The lower even tone or fifth as it is usually called, is sometimes a true circumflex, the voice rising in the middle of the sound and again falling. It is also frequently heard in Shanghae pronunciation to rise at its termination nearly like the normal fifth tone of mandarin.

The second tone begins high and keeps an even path. The third begins at the same elevation and rises quickly. Examples are 醒典賭 sing tie* tú, (wake,) (law,) (gamble,) in the second, and 信店躲 sing, tie*, tú, (believe,) (shop,) (hide,) in the third. The second tone is the predominant tone of voice in English conversation in expressing complaint, remonstrance, and sarcasm whenever the emphatic word in such cases is in a high key.*

The third tone is abrupt and in the case of a diphthong as in 救笑 kieu sió (rescue,) (laugh,) is difficult to imitate in combination. If there be any stress of voice upon it when standing first of two words it becomes the first tone. The second and third tones of Shanghae change places in the Ningpo dialect.

The fourth tone differs only from the third in being a short syllable. Examples are 雪跌篤 sih tih tòh, (snow,) (fall down,) (throw.)

The sixth and seventh tones are very much confounded in this dialect. The former is like the common mandarin third tone which begins low, descends, and reascends. The latter as we hear it in Shanghae, is the same shortened into an abrupt tone. Examples are 淨塡肚 zing, tie*, tú, (clean,) (to add in height and breadth,) (stomach) of the sixth, and 靜靛大 zing, tie, tú, (quiet,) (a blue vegetable die,) (great,) of the seventh. These two tones are constantly interchanged. In combination the sixth tone is very frequently preferred for the first, and the seventh for the second of two connected words. But this rule is not invariable.

Of the eighth it is only necessary to say that it is abrupt, is very much like the seventh and is easily distinguished by being a short syllable. Examples are 絶笛獨 dzih, tih, tòh, (break off,) (fife,) (alone.)

The difference of even and uneven tones may be advantageously observed when words are repeated in pairs. The even tones when repeated in *emphatic* enunciation are a note lower, and the uneven tones a note higher.—E.

* This tone, when in combination it stands before the second or third, usually passes into the third, as in *kwan ts*, (hot water) *ting hò* (exceedingly good) *ting sen* (money security). But in *tsò í* (will), *kong kieu* (discuss), it retains its even sound. For the sound *ts* we follow Premare's spelling.

CHINESE ENTOMOLOGY.

Very little is known of the Entomology of China. Our countryman Donovan, in the year 1798, published a quarto volume containing descriptions of twenty five *Coleoptera*, besides various insects of other orders. It is I believe the only work exclusively devoted to Chinese Insects. The descriptions of the species, according to the taste of that day, are decidedly too laconic, so much so, that without the accompanying plates it would be difficult in several instances, to recognize the insects intended. The plates however are well worthy of Donovan, and exhibit a richness of coloring which has rarely, if ever, been surpassed. In the continental works of Entomologists some Chinese insects occasionally will be found described, but the number is but small. I believe that in the catalogue of the Baron De Jean, scarcely 100 species are noticed as occurring there; now, allowing another century of species to be included in the writings of other authors, we shall then have the paltry amount of 200 *Coleoptera*, which are all that can be mentioned as inhabiting one of the most considerable of eastern empires. It should here be mentioned that a large proportion of East Indian insects are common to China, and therefore the number of known species might be greatly increased. That the Chinese Fauna will eventually prove to be rich cannot be doubted. As to the number of species and abundance of individuals, no paucity will ever be discovered. It may then fairly be deduced from the foregoing remarks, that we know scarcely any thing of China entomologically. The acquisition therefore of fifty new *Coleoptera* is certainly an important addition to that Fauna. Sorry I am to add that the bulk of these were collected by Dr. Cantor just after recovery from the Chusan fever, with which he was severely attacked. "They are" as he states in his letters "chiefly from two localities, Chusan, and Canton, and I could wish that they were more numerous and valuable. No one can form an idea what I suffered in collecting them, and when collected the difficulty of keeping them from mould and accident, was no trifling matter. Pray let them be described, if it is only to convince others that zeal for science and assiduity on my part, have not been wanting." In accordance with Dr. Cantor's wish I have described fifty new *Coleoptera*. Dr. Horsfield has kindly undertaken the *Lepidoptera*, and it is hoped that the remaining orders, containing but few species, will not be neglected by those members of this Society who are capable of describing them. In concluding these brief remarks, I have only to add, that since a renewal of our acquaintance with Chinese forms has commenced, it will be well not to neglect them; there are several naturalists able and willing to collect for us, and it is but just that their exertions and labours should be recorded in describing for them what they have amassed. To what more valuable Entomological region can we look than China; let us speak of the unknown regions between the Bay of Bengal on one side, and the Chinese Sea on the other, and, next the territories between Pekin on the North, and Singapore on the South, we shall there find a sufficiency of climate, soil, mountain, forest, jungle, lake, and land; in short, all that the most fastidious can desire. It is in those extended limits of the east that much, very much, may be expected, and I would here designate them as holding out a Sofala or an Eldorada to the Entomologist. It is reported that the discovery of silk was first made in those regions. There the manufacture of it has flourished for centuries, and still it flourishes in perfection. It is there we may obtain raw silk sufficient to glut the European markets. There also we shall find the Cochineal and Lac Insects, abundance of honey and wax and why may not the galls of commerce and other insectal products be confidently expected? Such indeed as may tend to the promotion of arts and sciences, in a word few countries of the world are so immensely rich in the treasures of nature as China, and as the arts have derived much benefit from thence, let us see if science and particularly the science of Entomology cannot be equally benefited.—*Rev. F. W. Hope, in the transactions of the Entomological Society vol. 4.*

In a small collection of insects sent to the British Museum by John C. Bowring, Esq., and collected by him in the island of Hongkong, occur the species described below. In a letter Mr. Bowring remarks: "I have been much surprised at finding that there is so great a difference between the insects on this island and those on Macao Peninsula, a difference for which it is difficult to account in places so close to each other (Macao is only 40 miles off.) The climate here is certainly damper and the character of the land much more rocky and clayey. Macao is chiefly a sandy soil."

Sisyphus Bowringii. A very striking species, at once distinguished by a long, slightly bent, bluntish spine attached to the *coxa* of the hind-leg, if it be not an elongation of the *coxa* itself; it is equal to the *femur* in length. This spine is slightly compressed, thickest at the base; about the middle it suddenly begins to be attenuated to the end which is somewhat flattened, and bent. Head in front slightly sinuated and notched on each side of the *Clypeus*. *Thorax* very convex, in front angled, the sides compressed and ridged above, the surface above seemingly rough, with short, somewhat distant bristly hairs, each proceeding from a round smoothish spot. *Clytra* with seven longitudinal, smooth, chainlike impressed lines on each; two rows of distant short bristles between each line; anterior *tibiæ* with three strong, bent teeth on the outer edge. *Femora* of middle pair of legs with a bluntish tooth on the inside near the base. *Femora* of hind legs most dilated a little beyond the middle; *tibiæ* of same pair much bent (a male) and slightly serrated inside near the end; an elevated subserrated ridge on each side; the different ridges, especially those behind, furnished with reddish hairs. The whole insect is of a slightly greenish bronzed brown, the legs most clear. Length to the end of the body 5¾ lines.

I have much pleasure in naming this fine species after Mr. Bowring, who promises to extend very much our acquaintance with the insects of China. *A. White, Esq., in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History vol. 14.*

Paper money among the Chinese; description of a bill.

(Concluded from No. 57.)

The use of paper money in China is interesting as showing the degree of confidence reposed by the people in those who issue the notes, while the following historical notices of the government paper prove that the matter is best managed by the people themselves. The extract is from Klaproth's Memoirs relatifs à l'Asie, Vol. I. page 375, and though long will repay perusal. After mentioning that Marco Polo first made known in Europe the existence of paper money among the Mongols, the author goes on to say:—

"These same Mongols afterwards introduced paper money into Persia, where their bills were called *djaw* or *djaw*, a word evidently derived from the Chinese *chdu* which denotes the same thing, and is formed of two parts *metal* and *few*, intimating a *lack of money*. The fact that the Mongols, both in China and Persia, have employed paper money, has induced some authors to look upon them as being the inventors; and the celebrated Schloetzer even published a dissertation under the title of "The Mongols the Inventors of paper money in the 13th century." But Pere Gaubil had previously shown in his History of Genghis Khan, that the old paper bills issued by the monarchs of the Sung dynasty were suppressed, and new ones substituted in 1264 by the minister Kia Sz'-tau.

The most ancient financial speculation contrived by Chinese ministers to make the revenue meet the increased expenditures of the state, dates B.C. 119, in the reign of Wu-ti of the Han dynasty. At this period, they introduced the *p' pi* or *skin notes*, which were pieces of leather made from the skins of white deer bred in a park around the palace. They measured a Chinese foot square, and were ornamented with fine paintings and embroideries. Each grandee, and even the members of the imperial family, who wished to make their court to his majesty, or who were invited to ceremonies and banquets in the place, were required to use this skin to cover the tablets which they held in their hands in the Presence to screen their faces. The imperial financiers fixed the value of these *p' pi* at 40,000 cash, or about 300 francs; and they were taken at this rate in the palace and among the courtiers, but never appear to have had any circulation as currency among the people. Ma Twanlin (Kiuen VIII. 31) relates that after the years A.D. 605-617, to the end of the Sui dynasty, the civil disorders in China had reached such a height, that all kinds of things were made to serve instead of money, such as little round bits of iron, short dresses, and even pieces of pasteboard.

At the beginning of the reign of Hientsung of the Tang dynasty, about A.D. 807, copper coin had become so scarce that the manufacture of vases and copper utensils was again prohibited; and the Emperor compelled rich families and traders coming to the capital, to deposit their coin in the public chests, and gave them in exchange writ ten orders which were received every-where, and to which they gave the name of *feit sien* or *flying coin*. However, three years had scarcely elapsed before government was obliged to suppress this paper money, which indeed never came into vogue in the provinces.

Taitsung, founder of the Sung dynasty, A.D. 960, permitted merchants to store their silver and precious articles in the different public treasuries, and the checks they received in return were called *pien tsien*, or *convenient money*, and were everywhere eagerly taken up. By the year 997, there were 1,000,000 taels' worth of this paper in circulation, and in the year 1021, this sum had been increased by more than 1,300,000 taels.

It was in the state of Shub, the present province of Sz'chuen, that the true paper money was first introduced; these were notes issued without being guaranteed by some hypothecated value. A certain *Cháng Yung* introduced them to take the place of the iron money, which was inconveniently heavy and troublesome. These bills were called *chih-tsi* or *evidences*. During the reign of Chintsung of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 997-1022), this practice was followed, and the notes were called *kiáu-tsz'* or *changelings*. They were made payable every three years; thus, in 65 years they were redeemable 22 times; each note was worth a thousand cash, or a tael of pure silver. Fifteen of the richest houses managed this financial operation; but in course of time they were unable to fulfill their engagements, and all became bankrupt, which gave rise to many lawsuits. The Emperor annulled the notes of this company, and deprived his subjects of the power to issue bank-bills, reserving it to himself to establish a bank of issue at Yihchau. By the year 1032, there were more than 1,256,340 taels' worth of 'changelings' in circulation in China. In 1068, having ascertained that counterfeits were issued, the government made a law that persons making false bills should be punished the same as those who falsified government orders. Later than this, and at different applications, banks for the issue of the *kiáu tsz'* were established in many provinces, and the notes of one province were not circulated in another. Their terms of payment and modes of circulation, too, varied at different times.

Under the emperor Kautsung in A.D. 1131, it was attempted to make a military establishment at Wuchau, but as the requisite funds did not come in without great difficulty, the officers charged with the matter proposed to the Board of Revenue, to issue *kwán tsz'* or *due bills*, with which they could pay the sutlers of the troops; and which should be redeemable at a special office. Abuses soon crept into the details of this plan, and the people began to murmur. Later, and under the same reign, similar due-bills to these were put into circulation in other provinces. During the reign of this same monarch, the Board of Revenue issued a new sort of paper money called *hwui tsz'* or *exchanges*; these were, at first, payable only in the province of Chehkiang and thereabouts, but they soon extended to all parts of the empire. The paper of which they were made was originally fabricated only in the cities of Hwui-chau and Chi-chau in Kiangnan; subsequently, it was also manufactured in Chingtu fu in Sz'chuen, and Linngan fu in Chehkiang. The *hwui tsz'* first issued were worth a string of a thousand cash (1.33 Drs. nearly); but under the reign of Hiau-tsung in 1163, they were issued of the value of 500, 300, and 200 cash each. In five years, *i. e.* up to the 7th month of the year 1166, there had already been sent out more than 28,000,000 taels' worth of these notes; and by the eleventh month of this year, this sum had been increased 15,600,000 taels. During the further sway of the Sung dynasty, the number of the *hwui tsz'* was constantly on the increase; and besides this description of note, there were some of the *kiáu tsz'* still extant, and notes of private individuals current in the provinces; so that the country was inundated with paper notes, which were daily depreciating in value, in spite of all the modifications and changes the government adopted to augment their circulation.

At last, under the reign of Li-tsung of the same dynasty, in 1264, the minister Kia Ss'tau, seeing their value so small, endeavored to substitute for a part of the *hwui-tsz'*, some new assignats which be called *yin kwán* or *silver obligations*. Those *hwui tsz'* which were technically named "seventeen terms" were withdrawn entirely: and three of those called "eighteen terms" were exchanged for one note of the new currency which bore the character *kiá*. But although even those bills which were torn were received in pay for taxes, the minister was not able to get the treasury paper into circulation, nor to lessen the price of commodities.

During the latter part of the sway of the Sung princes, in the south of China, the northern provinces were ruled by the Niu-chi, a Tongusian race which had founded a new empire under the name of *Kin* or Gold, and whose princes are known in Persian and Arabian histories under the name of Altoun khan. The wars which constanly devastated the whole of China and greatly impoverished all the provinces of that fair land; so much so that in A.D. 1155, copper had become very scarce in the kingdom of Kin, and banks of issue were established in consequence on the plan of those of the *kiáu-tsz'* of the Sung emperors. The notes for 2000, 4000, 8000, and 10,000 cash were called *great notes*; and those of 100, 300, 700, and 900 cash were named *little notes*; the period of each was seven years, after which the old notes were exchanged for new ones. Offices of issue were opened in all the provinces, and government retained fifteen cash out of every thousand to defray the expense of fabrication and registration of the notes.

In the latter part of the 13th century, the Mongols made themselves masters of China, and founded the Yuen dynasty, A.D. 1279-1367. Even prior to the entire submission of China (1260 to 1263), Kublai had introduced these notes among the Mongols; in 1284, he ordered the statesman Lu Shi-jung to draw up a plan for his consideration respecting the issue of new paper money. It took place in 1287, and after that the Mongols only thought of increasing the number of their notes in circulation, which they called *pdu chdu* or *precious bills*.* Those rated at a thousand cash, issued between 1264 and 1294, replaced those valued at 5000 cash, which had been created during the years 1260-1263. They were fabricated from the bark of the paper mulberry, (Broussonetia), and were a Chinese foot square. Those valued at 1000 cash during the years 1308-1311, took the place of those rated at 5000 cash during the years 1264-1294; they were worth a tael of pure silver, or a mace of pure gold. In this way, the government was reimbursed for the capital of the first issue, by a fifth of their value, and with a twentieth of the second emission. Before the close of the dynasty, this paper money had already lost much of its credit; and in 1351, government had been obliged still to make other changes in the system, but all its efforts and schemes were insufficient to raise their value, and the Mongols were driven out of China, which they had beggared with their *pdu chdu*.

This state of things obliged the emperors of Ming, who now came in, not only to uphold the *pdu chdu*, but even to issue new notes. In 1375, six kinds were put in circulation, bearing respectively the rates of 1000, 500, 300, 200 and 100 cash, the highest being worth a tael of silver. The people were prohibited from employing gold, silver, or jewels in traffic. The value of these notes gradually fell till seventeen cash in paper notes were only worth thirteen in copper. It appears that these princes greatly augmented the quantity of notes in circulation; for in 1448, a note of 1,000 cash was worth only three copper cash. Government tried to retrieve the disgrace of its paper, by prohibiting the people from using copper coin, and forcing them to receive the assignats. Seven years later, an ordinance was promulgated making it legal to pay the duties in the markets of the two capitals (Nanking and Peking) in these notes. However, these meaures did not produce the desired effect, and the *chdu* gradually disappeared from trade; at least, history makes no mention of them after A.D. 1455.

The Manchus have never attempted the issue of paper money; for these barbarians, though ignorant of the fundamental principals of all good financiering, still know that the more a state acknowledges its debts, the richer and happier it is.

In Japan, paper money is called *kami-zeni*. Its introduction there dates in the reign of the dairi Go Daigo no tenoo, between 1319-1331. It has never been used in that land to replace the copper currency, and the value of the notes has always been nearly maintained. We do not know whether they are still in use, but it appears certain that they were in circulation during the space of sixty or seventy years.

Some further notices of his paper money are also given by Baran Chaudoir in his Recueil de Monnaies de la Chine, ets. page 55 *et seq.*, in which also are to be found fac-simile engravings of the bills of the emperor Hungwu of the Ming dynasty, and of bills of exchange now in use. The statements the Baron makes in this account of the enormous sums swindled from the people by the Mongol emperors, amounting to more than one hundred millions of taels in seventy years, goes a good way to explain their rapid expulsion from the country by the soldiers of Hungwu.

* It is this description of note which Marco Polo speaks of, and the terms he uses lead one to suppose that he himself regarded it as a masterly contrivance to raise a revenue; though the past experience of the people under their own princes of the Sung must have shown them the disastrous result in which this extension of a paper currency would ultimate. His account of it is as follows:—

With regard to the money of Kambalu, the great khan may be called a perfect alchimist, for he makes it himself. He orders to collect the bark of a certain tree, whose leaves are eaten by the worms that spin silk. The thin rind between the bark and the interior wood is taken, and from it cards are formed like those of paper, all black. He then causes them to be cut into pieces, and each is declared worth respectively half a livre, a whole one, a silver grosso of Venice, and so on to the value of ten bezants. All these cards are stamped with his seal, and so many are fabricated, that they would buy all the treasuries in the world. He makes all his payments in them, and circulates them through the kingdoms and provinces over which he holds dominion; and none dares to refuse them under pain of death. All the nations under his sway receive and pay this money for their merchandise, gold, silver, precious stones, and whatever they transport, buy, or sell. The merchants often bring to him goods worth 400,000 bezants, and he pays them all in these cards, which they willingly accept, because they can make purchases with them throughout the whole empire. He frequently commands those who have gold, silver, cloths of silk and gold, or other precious commodities, to bring them to him. Then he calls twelve men skilful in these matters, and commands them to look at the articles, and fix their price. Whatever they name is paid in these cards, which the merchant cordially receives. In this manner the great sire possesses all the gold, silver, pearls, and precious stones in his dominions. When any of the cards are torn or spoiled, the owner carries them to the place whence they were issued, and receives fresh ones, with a deduction of 3 per cent. If a man wishes gold or silver to make plate, girdles, or other ornaments, he goes to the office, carrying a sufficient number of cards, and gives them in payment for the quantity which he requires. This is the reason why the khan has more treasure than any other lord in the world; nay, all the princes in the world together have not an equal amount.—*Murray's Polo, page 137.*

The *Marmion*, brought from San Francisco, papers to the 25th August, from which we extract.—

The News from the Atlantic.—The intelligence which came to hand yesterday by the Panama, is without any feature of importance, and almost without interest. The republic of which we form a part appears to be prospering in peace.

Some solicitude is manifested in regard to our relations with Mexico, in reference to the Tehuantepec treaty, but we do not indulge the belief that any warlike demonstration is likely to ensue. If we understand the matter, we should say that Mexico will easily be persuaded to come to terms upon the subject, for certainly her legislators and statesmen must see how much it will be for her interest to open that highway to the Pacific. If Mexico do hold out in this policy of opposition to American progress, it will probably be found that John Bull is well at the bottom of it.

There is a rumor that an insurrection has commenced in the Island of Cuba. Although such an event is not an improbability, we have no faith in the story. The overpowering numerical force of the Spanish soldiery, and the vigilance they exercise, make an attempt at revolution little better than infatuation.

The news from Europe is quite uninteresting. The Crystal Palace still continues to attract large crowds of visitors; but it has been found so hot, on the approach of the summer solstice, that new apertures have been made by which to ventilate it.

From the east coast of South America, the only intelligence of note is to the effect that the governments of Oribe and Rosas will probably be overthrown.

From the Republics of the west coast there is nothing of moment which we have not heretofore published.

Mexico appears to be in a sadly distracted state, but it is impossible to predict the turn affairs are likely to take. A Pronunciamento of some sort appears to be shortly expected, but we incline to the opinion that Arista's government will ride out the storm.

The ill effects which our great fire produced in commercial circles, appears to have entirely worn away. The steady arrival of gold dust soon brushes the ashes and smoke out of mercantile eyes.

The shipment of specie to Europe still continues large; but so long as our fountain supplies the drain, there is no doubt the Atlantic will continue in its present condition of prosperity.

The opponents of slavery in the northern States appear to be uniting to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law; but it is so much the interest of both the great polical parties to keep the subject "in statu quo" until after the next presidential election, that there is little danger of any serious attempt to disturb the compromise.

The presidential aspirants are taking the field quite actively. From present appearances Webster and Butler appear to lead off the lists.—*Alta California, August 20.*

California Gold.—Three millions five hundred and seventy thousand dollars (3,570,000 Drs.) worth of California gold was deposited at the Philadelphia Mint for coinage during the month of June last. Of course, the croakers will now feel quite sure that "California is a humbug." Certainly!—*Ibid.*

South Carolina.—A long report appears in the southern papers of the celebration at Charleston of the anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, June 28th. At this festival the spirit of secession displayed itself in songs and sentiments, and was ardently cheered and encouraged. A military company called the Moultrie Guards, partook of the celebration, whose motto and watchword was "Secession from the Union."—*Ibid.*

Good Sailing.—The American bark Nevada, Capt. Doane, made the passage from San Francisco to Valparaiso in forty-one days.—*Ibid.*

Launch of Another Clipper.—Mr. William H. Webb, the well known constructor of some of the finest clipper vessels afloat, will launch from his yard, foot of Sixth street, East River, at High water, about 6 o'clock this evening, the beautiful clipper ship Comet. This vessel is owned by Messrs. Bucklin & Crane, and is destined for California and China, under the command of Capt. E. C. Gardener, late of the Celestial, just arrived home, after an absence of 11 months and 8 days, in making the voyage around the world.

The Comet has been constructed of the best materials, and iron braced throughout, and her model has been designed to combine the advantages of a fast sailer with great capacity for freight. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 236 feet on deck; breadth of beam, 41 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 22 feet 2 inches; and she rates 1700 tons.—*Ibid.*

Insurrection in Cuba.—We learn from passengers arrived on the steamer that touches at Havana, that just as they were about leaving, news was received in that city, of an insurrection that had broken out in Port-au-Prince, on the opposite side of the Island of Cuba, from Havana, and that a conflict had occurred between the people and the soldiers, in which the former lost ten men, and the latter were driven off with a loss of near 40 killed. These are the only facts we have of the occurrence; and of course, until the arrival of the next mail, cannot go into further particulars.—*Panama Star, July 29.*

Buenos Ayres.—The U. S. ship St. Louis arrived at Norfolk on the 11th July last, and anchored at the naval anchorage. Her cruise has lasted three years, during which time only one man died.

The St. Louis left the frigate Congress and the brig Bainbridge at Montevideo. The former was expected to sail in a short time to Rio for provisions.

A large Brazilian squadron, under Admiral Greenfeldt, was at Montevideo, preparing for operations.

The Banda Oriental and the Argentine Confederation were in a troubled state, and it is generally thought that a crisis is about to take place, which will result in the downfall of Oribe and Rosas.

Gen. Urquisa has declared against Rosas, and issued a proclamation to that effect. Brazil and Montevideo had also formed a league against him, which Paraguay was expected to join.—*Ibid.*

Markets August 19.—There has been a good many goods shipped for the interior for a few days past; a good many, however, are merely transshipped, having been received on account of dealers in the country. The advices from the Atlantic States and also from Europe show an improvement in the flour and grain markets. The prices having been very low, there is room for improvement, and prices then be not extravagantly high. A very moderate amount of shipping is up for California, very little disposition being shown to ship. We can note but very little change in prices, but it seems quite evident that the further downward tendency of merchandise in general has been arrested, and considerable confidence is felt.

No further change of importance to notice in Stocks.—*Ibid.*

Shall we Keep the Crystal Palace?"—An able, and it appears a well known, though anonymous, writer, under the title of "Denarius," formally puts this question to the public vote in a brochure wherein he himself pleads strongly in the affirmative. "Shall we keep the Crystal Palace, and have riding and walking in all weathers among flowers, fountains, and sculpture?" That is the taking title of the pamphlet, and in itself it deprecates all denial. And although it would be a fine idea certainly, that so extraordinary an edifice should perish with the unparalleled object to carry out which it was called into existence, and thus in history be indissolubly, and exclusively associated with that object alone, knowing no decay or disaster, still we should deeply regret that a building so great and so capable of useful appropriation, either as a winter garden, as first suggested in our own columns indeed, or otherwise, even as a mere sheltered riding ground, should at once be cleared away.—*Builder.*

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Weraff*, from Amoy:—
Bean Cakes, ...1,511.66 piculs.
RE-EXPORTED:
Cotton Goods, ... 4 cases.

Per *Spec*, from Amoy:—
White Shirtings, ...750 pieces.
Lead, ...200 pigs.

Per *John Bunyan*, from London:—
Grey Shirtings, ...63,610 pieces.
White do, ... 9,150 ,,
Colored do. .... 500 ,,
Do. Cottons, ... 4,824 ,,
Chintz, ... 1,000 ,,
Velvets, ... 230 ,,
Camlets, ... 240 ,,
Long Ells, ... 9,560 ,,
Woollen Mixtures, ... 100 ,,
Lead, ... 532 piculs.
Stationary, ... 1 case.
Old Tom, ... 102 ,,
Wine, ... 30 ,,
Paper, ... 1 bale.
Stores, ... 294 pkges.
Furniture, ... 24 ,,

Per *Sunda*, from Liverpool:—
Grey Domestics, ... 500 pieces.
Do. Shirtings, ... 5,340 ,,
White do. ....11,747 ,,
Chintz, ... 945 ,,
Colored Cottons, ... 1,750 ,,
Fancy do. .... 4,200 ,,
Woollens, ... 528 ,,
Low Woollens, ... 94 ,,
Camlets, ... 320 ,,
Velveteens, ... 603 ,,
Velvets, ... 923 ,,
Coal, ...40 tons=65 bags.

Per *Abergeldie*, from London and Hongkong:—
Grey Shirtings, ...15,059 pieces.
White do. .... 3,710 ,,
Do. Twills, ... 970 ,,
Figured Shirtings, ... 1,500 ,,
Long Ells, ... 1,120 ,,
Camlets, ... 160 ,,
Bombazetts, ... 120 ,,
Spanish Stripes, ... 156 ,,
Chintz, ... 200 ,,
Colored Cottons, ... 3,050 ,,
Woollens, ... 4,868 changs.
Inferior Woollens, (value Drs. 3,328)
Tin Plates, ... 250 boxes.
Beer, ... 50 barrels.
Wine, ... 149 cases.
Stores, ... 44 pkges.
Treasure, ... 5 boxes.
Merchandize, ... 7 pkges.
Consignees unknown, ... 46 ,,

Per *Druid*, from Amoy:—
Sandalwood, ...4,140 pieces=482.70 piculs.
Sheep's Skins, ... 2 bales.
Rudder Wood, ... 94 pieces.
Krangee do. ...... 50 ,,
Black Pepper, ... 210 bags =134.97 piculs.
Stores, ... 4 cases.

Per *Sir Edward Ryan*, from Hongkong:—
Velvets, ... 744 pieces.
White Shirtings, ...2,050 ,,
Fancy Cottons, ... 900 ,,
Lead, ... 844 piculs.
Guano, ... 478 ,,
Dried Fruits, ... 832 pkges.
Common Glass, ... 114 cases.
Medicine, ... 134 ,,
White Lead, ... 100 boxes.
Red do. .... 20 ,,
Prussian Blue, ... 62 ,,
China Paper, ... 4 ,,
Snuff, ... 10 ,,
Furniture, ... 10 ,,
Copper-ware, ... 2 ,,
Bamboo-ware .... 3 ,,
Personal Stores, ... 1 case.

Per *Antelope*, from Hongkong:—
Camlets, ... 300 pieces.
Long Ells, ...1,020 ,,
Woollens, ... 500 ,,
Velvets, ... 44 ,,
Printed Cottons, ...1,080 ,,
Fancy do. ....2,720 ,,
Fancy Shawls, ... 8 cases.
Wood-ware, ... 12 boxes.
Copper-ware, ... 11 ,,
Glass, ... 19 ,,
Meize, ... 2 ,,
Stores, ... 98 pkages.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Oct. 19, Bride, *for* Hongkong.
21, Mencius, ,, Liverpool.
22, Martin Frederick, (Pr.) ,, London.
22, Nymph, ,, Hongkong.
23, Dido, ,, Ningpo.
23, Euphrates, ,, London.
23, Anne Jane, ,, London.
23, Quentin Leitch, ,, London.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Chebucto, and John Dugdale.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, Jeremiah Garnett.
Bombay.—Sidney.
Singapore.—Abaraman, Peilades, Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Audax, Iona, Island Queen, and Mazeppa.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Manchéoux, Tome premier, par* M. Vojeu de Brunem, B.&P.D.M., *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV,) will be published shortly as a specimen of the work, comprised in five books. The whole work when complete to be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers; each separate book 50 cents each.
Subscribers names will be received at the *Herald* office.
Shanghai, 18th October, 1851.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a Pamphlet Form, 1 dollar each.
TARIFFS of Import and Export Duties, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, ½ dollar and 25 cents each.
Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.
N.B.—Books bound and labelled.
Shanghai, 5th September, 1851.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 19	Remittance	A. ship	574	Mooers	California	Aug.20	Ballast	Hargreaves & Co.
,, 19	Oneida	A. ship	510	Creesy	Hongkong	Sep. 24	Sundries	Bull, Nye & Co.
,, 20	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Oct. 1	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 20	Marmion	B. brig	218	Steele	California	Aug.22	Ballast	Shaw, Bland & Co.
,, 22	Spec	B. schr	105	Leitch	Ningpo	Oct. —	Ballast	Captain.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 18	Bride	B. brig	179	Dobie	Hongkong	Sundries,	Cooverjee Bomanjee.
,, 20	Mencius	B. ship	509	Penrice	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 21	Martin Frederick	Pru.sh.	595	Schutz	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
,, 21	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Sundries	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 22	Dido	B. schr	31	Judd	Ningpo	Sundries	Captain.
,, 23	Euphrates	B. ship	428	Gowanlock	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 23	Anne Jane	B. ship	357	Fawcett	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 23	Quentin Leitch	B. ship	643	Fitzmorris	London	Tea, &c.	Turner & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Nymph*, F. Parish, Esq., to Hongkong, Dr. McCarter, to Lookong—per *Anne Jane*, F. A. Layton, Esq.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	368	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig.	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Abergeldie	586	Oct. 13	B. ship	600	Wilson	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London,	Early
Acadia	579	Sept.21	B. ship	619	Dunn	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	London	Early
Alverton	562	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.	F. or Charter	
Anne & Jane	580	Sept.21	B. bark	301	Smith	Hargreaves & Co.	Sydney	Early
Annette Gilbert	564	Aug.10	B. brig	283	Chapman	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Cassiterides	586	Oct. 6	B. bark	414	Lakey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Druid	590	Oct. 13	B. brig	343	Mackendy	Lindsay & Co.	F. or Charter	
Eleanora	576	Sept.16	B. bark	320	Hunter	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Amoy & Sing.	Soon
Eucles	584	Sept.18	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Heroine	4	Aug.22	Sia. bg.	140	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
John Bunyan	587	Oct. 11	B. ship	466	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Kitty	585	Oct. 5	B. brig	199	Godshall	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	Early
Marmion	592	Oct. 20	B. bark	218	Steele	Shaw, Bland & Co.		
Nebraska	173	Sept.28	A. ship	516	Toon	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Nestorian	171	Sept.17	A. ship	695	Blish	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Oneida	177	Oct. 19	B. ship	510	Creesy	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Remittance	178	Oct. 19	A. ship	574	Mooers	Hargreaves & Co.	London	Early
San Benito	5	July 23	S. brig	125	Dominguez	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early
Serafina	1	July 16	S. ship	416	Galdis	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Manila	Early
Siam	3	Aug.11	Sia. bq.	204	Young	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
Sir Edward Ryan	591	Oct. 11	B. bark	320	Dumayne	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy&H'kong	To-day
Spec	593	Oct. 22	B. schr	105	Leitch	Captain.	Ningpo	Soon
Stately	581	Sept.27	B. bark	563	Ginder	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Sunda	588	Oct. 13	B. bark	381	Prichard	Reiss & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Susquehanna	175	Sept.28	A. ship	583	Smith	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	28th inst.
Tory	583	Sept.29	B. bark	511	Duncan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Vancouver	176	Oct. 11	A. ship	420	Fuller	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Weraff	578	Sept.20	B. brig	144	Smoult	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	To-day

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Jeremiah Garnett, ..	Liverpool	447	,, 30	2,464,140	87,400	96	..
John Dugdale, ...	London	407	June 18	2,058,817	..	..	500
Chebucto, ...	London	408	July 17	1,750,579	119,900	480	2,585

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45, ...	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46, ...	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47, ...	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48, ...	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,394	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49, ...	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,869,637	600,472	393,901	1,337,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50, ...	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,500,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,115	22,363,870	15,237
Year 1850-51, ...	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48, ...	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49, ...	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,513	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50, ...	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51, ...	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48, ...	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49, ...	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,097	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50, ...	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	354,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51, ...	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain, ...	30	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States, ...	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia, ...	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise, ...	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	89,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	35,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California, ...	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49, ...	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50, ...	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	145
	Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	3,640	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. ,, —In 7 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,065,389	1,196	..	7½ pcls.	..
Oct. 2	C. of Seafield, ..	450	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360,000	1,163	..	..	..
,, 9	Oliver Cromwell,	504	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520,361	60	..	..	..
,, 9	Crisis, ...	426	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376,400	..	..	..	..
,, 9	Panic, ...	460	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 18	Mencius, ...	509	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 10	James Scott, ..	346	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409,857	..	..	..	..
,, 11	Sea Queen, ...	372	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310,972	530	..	..	..
,, 21	Martin Frederick,	400	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520,000	461	..	..	..
,, 23	Anne Jane, ...	357	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311,913	..	..	..	45
,, 23	Quintin Leitch,	643	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	642,674	46	..	..	50

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Sept. 30	Nerbudda, ...	428	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,792
Oct. 9	Quito, ...	502	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469,127
,, 9	Mary and Anne, ...	212	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181,500
,, 14	Equator, ...	235	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,000
,, 14	Regia, ...	186	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer, ...	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,070	..

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